Especially in economically advanced countries, the percentage of employees other than workmen among the Jews is high. In 1925 they formed in Berlin 39-7 of those gainfully occupied as against 45-6 per cent working on their own account; in Prussia, in commerce, 41-2 as against 53-5, and in industry and handicrafts, 30* I as against 41-6 per cent. On the contrary, in Poland, where the vast majority of farmers, shopkeepers, and artisans work without extraneous assistance, the proportion of employees is only 5-1 per cent among the Jews and 3-8 among the non-Jews; in commerce the percentage among them is more or less the same, but in industry or handicrafts the percentage of employees, other than workmen, is much higher among the Jews than among the non-Jews, *e.g.* in Hungary 14-5 as against 2-6, in Prussia 30-1 as against 11-2.

The percentage of workmen among persons gainfully occupied in industry and handicrafts is everywhere much smaller among the Jews than among the non-Jews; the difference is most marked in Berlin and in Prussia, where in 1925 their percentage among the Jews was 9*3 and 23-1, as against 45-9 and 74-9 among the non-Jews. There were in Prussia 16,019 Jewish workmen, forming 8-4 per cent of all the Jews gainfully occupied, as against 46-9 among the non-Jews. Of the Jewish workmen 79-7 were

skilled, among the non-Jews 66-1; 4887 were engaged in occupations not requiring previous training, 137 were miners, 495 agricultural labourers, and 101 in timber, metal, and stone works. The small percentage among industrial workmen, and the high percentage among those working on their own account in commerce and industry, are the most characteristic features of the occupational distribution of the Jews in Central Europe. In Eastern Europe, owing to the smaller number of industrial workers, the differences between Jews and non-Jews are less marked. In Soviet Russia, where the workmen form the governing class, at the census of 1926 the percentage of Jews was—